

70895 to 70927—Continued.

for hay, but of some value as green forage. This grass makes a pure stand in fields which are flooded in the rainy season.

70915. *PANICUM* sp.

No. 983. Georgetown, McCarthy Island, Gambia.

70916. *PANICUM* sp.

No. 1104. Konakry, French Guinea. January 15, 1927. A grass, probably an annual, which is handsome when in bloom. It seems very promising for hay and is used in this region for cattle.

70917. *PANICUM* sp.

No. 1125. En route from Cape St. May to Abuko, Gambia. January 10, 1927. A grass from cultivated fields, abandoned for a season, which may make a good hay crop because of its stooing habit, soft foliage, and tender stems.

70918 and 70919. *PENNISETUM SETOSUM* (Swartz) L. Rich. Poaceae. Grass.

A stout perennial grass, 2 to 4 feet high, distributed throughout the Tropics and often used as forage.

For previous introduction see No. 58037.

70918. No. 999. Konakry, French Guinea. January 15, 1927.

70919. No. 999a. Konakry, French Guinea. January 15, 1927.

70920. *PROSOPIS OBLONGA* Benth. Mimosaceae.

No. 988. From dry land opposite Georgetown, on the Gambia River. January 9, 1927. A hard-wooded leguminous tree, 70 feet high, which appears of promise as an avenue tree because of its attractive habit.

70921. *RHYNCHOSIA CALYCINA* Guill. and Perr. (*Dolicholus calycinus* Hiern). Fabaceae.

No. 1124. Jala, Sierra Leone. January 21, 1927. An attractive climbing shrub with masses of bright-red flowers in dense racemes 3 to 4 inches long.

70922. *STERCULIA TRAGACANTHA* Lindl. Sterculiaceae.

No. 992. Between Fore Carial and Konakry, French Guinea. January 16, 1927. A tree 40 to 50 feet high with attractive leathery leaves and clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits containing smooth black seeds.

70923. *STIZOLOBIUM CINEREUM* Piper and Tracy. Fabaceae.

No. 1115. Jala, Sierra Leone. January 21, 1927. The "stringless" velvet bean of South Africa.

70924. *STRYCHNOS* sp. Loganiaceae.

No. 964. Between Georgetown and Kuntaur, Gambia. January 10, 1927. "Kafir orange." An erect and nearly spineless tree 10 feet high, growing on dry clay soil.

70925. *TERMINALIA MACROPTERA* Guill. and Perr. Combretaceae.

No. 991. Sankuli Kunda, near Georgetown, Gambia. January 9, 1927. A spreading tree, 60 feet high, which withstands long periods of drought and hot weather.

70926. *PHYSEDRA EGLANDULOSA* Hutchins. and Dalziel. Curcubitaceae.

No. 1118. Near the Taia River, Jala. January 21, 1927. A vine producing attractive red gourdlike fruits which are said to be eaten only by cattle.

70895 to 70927—Continued.

70927. *PENTACLETHRA MACROPHYLLA* Benth. Mimosaceae.

No. 994. En route from Konakry to Fore Carial, French Guinea. January 16, 1927. A handsome tropical tree which is promising as a shade and avenue tree for the warmer parts of the United States. The seeds are used to make a green dye. This tree is said to grow in large numbers on the plateau of Futa Jalon, at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

For previous introduction see No. 62916.

70928. *ULMUS PARVIFOLIA* Jacq. Ulmaceae.

From Woodward, Okla. Plants presented by E. F. Chilcott, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 4, 1927.

A small handsome semievergreen tree, 15 meters or less high, with small glossy green leaves. Native to northern China, Chosen, and Japan. These plants are from seeds of trees that have been growing for 12 years under adverse conditions at Tucumcari, N. Mex., and have proved entirely hardy.

70929. *GOSSYPIUM* sp. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Raiatea, Society Islands. Seeds presented by Dr. J. Arthur Harris, department of botany, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., through T. H. Kearney, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 2, 1927.

A variety cultivated by the Chinese inhabitants of Utoroa, Raiatea. Collected October 11, 1926.

70930 to 70932.

From Luchowfu, Anhwei, China. Scions obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 10, 1927.

70930 and 70931. *DIOSPYROS KAKI* L. f. Diospyraceae. Kaki.

70930. No. 769. Tree No. 2. A tree about 5 or 6 years old, which is probably grafted, though the union of the scion and stock is not visible above the ground. It is a superior variety and should receive unusual attention. The sweet-fleshed fruits are large, somewhat cylindrical though sometimes slightly squarish, with a flat calyx and rounded apex and seedless or few seeded. The core is somewhat pithy, not large, and separates from the surrounding flesh. The fruits ripen at midseason, the skin becoming red-orange, and they are good keepers. The astringency disappears when the fruits are allowed to ripen by themselves. Artificial methods are necessary only when it is desired to ripen the fruit early.

70931. No. 771. Tree No. 3. A tree about 5 or 6 years old, probably grafted, though the union of the scion and stock is not visible above the ground. The fruits are large, flattened, sometimes very slightly squarish in section, and sometimes with more or less distinct grooves running from the tips of the calyx lobes. They are seedless or few seeded, with soft flesh when ripe, and keep well. In most points they are very similar to those of the variety commonly cultivated around Luchowfu, but superior in quality and sweetness. If allowed to ripen naturally they are without astringency.

70932. *MALUS* sp. Malaceae. Apple.

Hwa hong (red flower). An exceptionally hardy small species of special value because it stands the hot humid climate of this part of China. The tree, which is drought and cold resistant, produces rather small, hard, sour fruits of little value.